RISIS AT MADRID.

THE CABINET RESIGNS AND THE RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED.

ONTINUANCY OF THE LIBERALS.

arliamentary Difficulty Growing out of Ear-Boxing Incident Too Great to Be Overcome-Funds for Caban War Provided.

MADRID, June 2.-The Premier, Senor novas del Castillo, has tendered to the n-Regent the resignation of the inet, owing to the difficulty the minisrs experience in carrying on the govaberals to take part in the deliberations inter between the Duke of Tetuan, he Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Proat when the Duke slapped the face of torgan belligerency resolution adopted y the United States Senate.

The Queen-Regent will hold a Cabinet neil to-morrow in order to discuss

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. LONDON, June 3.- The Madrid corredent of the Times says:

Queen-Regent has accepted the tel Castillo. It has caused a d sensation. Defore finally taking her Majesty begged Senor Canoremain in office until to-morrow, that she might have another

he could not again undertake blish relations with the Liberals. erred to leave to the Crown full o decide as to the best solution. VAR FUNDS PROVIDED.

houses of the Cories voted withthe financial supplies neces nable the Cortes to adjourn sine authority for the iss ery bonds and the contraction of ial lien on the revenues of Spain e Queen Regent then signed the de-

nding the sittings, whereupon ovas immediately tendered his DE LOME WITHOUT ADVICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The Ason of the Spanish Cabinet was M. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish In response to an he said he had no news on the and declined to make any state-

GRADUATES AT ANNAPOLIS. Prominence of Southern Boys

NNAPOLIS, MD., June 2.-Everything

LEADING PLOUR-MILLER DEAD.

te Originated Use of Saw-Mill Weste for Steam-Producing.

ANNISTON, ALA., June 2.-Alexander am, a former leading citizen of Wilagion, N. C., died here to-day, aged years. He built and owned what was one time the largest flour-milling nt in the South, and he was one of first American manufacturers to exflour from America. He originated den of employing saw-mill waste as plants, thereby placing a commercial n a hitherto worthless accu-difficult to dispose of, and cally creating a new industry.

FLAMES IN A SIDE-SHOW.

Expected to Die.

LYNN, MASS., June 2.-Six persons seriously injured and two probably ly burned at Lynn Beach this eve-In connection with the "Zoo," ch is exhibiting there, is a small sidein a tent about 50 feet from the tent. This is lighted by gasoline While one of the employees was casoline the fumes took fire and spread the tent. A panic followed, during the the people were burned. Maud

THE DURRANT CASE. Notice of Appeal to Federal Supreme

Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.-Murderer Trant's first effort to gain a respite by aling to the Federal courts has

ed, United States Circuit Judge Gilbert ing refused to-day to issue the writ miseus corpus for which his attorneys Notice of intention to appeal to s, however, may be refused, as in the ler case, although Durrant's attorneys confident that the leave will be given.

LIBBY PRISON IN TROUBLE. Receivership-Building to Be

Moved to Washington. HICAGO, June 2.-On a foreclosure filed by Charles F. Gunther, Stewart ding was to-day appointed receiver the Libby-Prison War Museum Assotion. The bill seeks to foreclose under ed of trust given by the association coure \$2.500 worth of bonds in April, The court is told that the defend-

association is insolvent.

a meeting of the directors of the tutlen this afternoop it was decided remove the museum and building to shington at an early date.

FIRE IN LUNATIC ASYLUM. ouble Between Firemen and

Negro Employees. LUMBIA, S. C., June 2 .- A fire deing \$20,000 worth of property, includ-16,000 electric plant, occurred in the c asylum here to-day. Trouble ocd between the firemen and negroes bloyed in the asylum, and serious re-ts were threatened, but the negroes

re taken away by the police.

A PROFITABLE PIGEON. One Trip It Enrued \$5,000 for Its wner-A Stock Broker's Scheme. obably the most ingenious appliof the carrier pigeon is made by member of the New York Stock ExPittsburg Dispatch. His country house is forty miles from New York and seve

ral miles from the telegraph station. He frequently found that telegrams sent to him from the city were, perhaps, a couple of hours in reaching him, by reason of the long distance which the messenger had to travel. He had for some time been keeping carrier pigeons

as pets, and be now determined to put them to practical use. He trained two flocks in the usual way by gradually increasing the distance from which they flocks lives in his New York office and the other in a large house on his estate.

Regularly, every morning, a basket full of the latter is sent to New York, and the birds which live in New York are forwarded to the country. At regular intervals during the day, when he does not go to business, one of these trusty messengers is sent to him, carrying the latest intelligence of the business world. and so accurate and so unerring are these little birds that they have invaris experience in carrying on the gov-ment in view of the parliamentary ation, caused by the refusal of the results of the time that it has been in-trusted to their safe-keeping. If, on the other hand, Mr. de Cordova wishes to communicate with New York, he sends one of the birds, whose home is situated there, with his message. this way he has repeatedly ordered cer-tain stocks to be bought, received the

news of their purchase and price, and given orders for their sale.

On one occasion one of these carrierhe Senator, after a heated debate on the pigeons made for its owner over \$5,000, in the following manner: Mr. de Cordova was fishing at the Island of Curty-hunk, a tiny speck in the ocean owned by a party of gentlemen, and situated forty miles from Boston, which city only once a day is there any connection, and this is by means of a steam launch which brings the letters and returns with the answers. He had thade certain large purchases of stock, and his confidential clerk had sent him a long message detailing the history its movements, upon which it was neces-sary that his employer should act without delay. Unfortunately, when the yacht arrived he was out in a fishingboat, and he did not return to the island that she hight have been the matter in that this only meant that the on would be accepted.

(canovas tendered his resignation that the little again undertake that the little harbor, and single craft was in the little harbor, and single craft was in the little harbor, and until after the boat had left on its home no boat could possibly have been trusted in the roughening sea to live to reach

the mainland It happened by chance that Mr. de Cordova had not sent back to his country-house all the carrier-pigeons he had brought with him for the purpose of amusing himself and letting his family know how he was enjoying himself. One ry bonds and the contraction of aranteed by the Spanish Trea-cover the expenses of the wars and the Pellinghan Islands with the wrote a message giving full and explicit with instructions to his clerk, wired it very spain carefully on to the bird, threw the bird into the air, watched it circle three times and then start on its long flight across

Carriers never fly at night, but, with the rising of the sun, it was on the wing again, Before 7 o'clock it had announced its arrival by entering its cage Press dispatch announcing the The message was taken from it, and a trusty friend conveyed it by an early train to New York. On the opening of the stock market the instructions were carried out, which resulted in the very pretty profit of \$5,000 for the gentleman whose fancy led him to keep these pets.

Sugar from the Beet.

Among Them.

CNAPOLIS, MD., June 2—Everything readiress for the gradualing exerwhich will take place at the Naval lamy Friday next. William G. Duof Georgin, will graduate at the of his class. His average for the years is 630.76, and for the present Tr.94. In the next year's graduating are, fifth, Henry T. Wright, of ama: seventh, Herman J.S.Elson, of desppt; tenth, Lyman A. Cotten, of Carolina. In the third class the sare William B. Ferguson, Jr., of Carolina and Charles P. Snyder, test Virginia.

(Philadelphia Press, Republican.)

The practical certainty of an increase in the tariff on imported sugar, and the graduaterese in the production of cane in Cuba, as a consequence of the war, are turning attention decidedly again to the subject of making sugar from beets grown heat the loading sugar producers under the bounty given subject was taken up by a number of the subject was taken up by a number of the subject are New York, Michigan, and Minnesota, in each of which a bounty of I cent a pound is to be paid on sugar made from beets grown within those States.

The most persistent efforts to make (Philadelphia Press, Republican.)

made in Nebraska. Before the passage of the McKinley law experiments in beetsugar growing were attempted in that
State. The State paid a bounty, and as
the soil in many neighborhoods is known
to be faverable to the purpose, the farmers embarked in the industry with much
enthusiasm. The McKinley bounty still
further encouraged them, and extensive
beet-sugar factories were erected. Dr.
Max Hollrung, of Germany, visited the
State in 1853, to inspect the prospects for
beet-sugar-growing, and reported on his
return home that with proper encouragement there was a bright outlook for the
industry. He estimated that there were
9.35,009 acres of land in Nebraska, or
about one fifth of the State's total area,
adapted to the sugar-beet, and that most
of it was superior to the lands in Germany, on which beets were grown.

The enactment of the Wilson law in
1854, and the repeal of the bounty clause,
was a serious check on the industry. But
that it did not wholly destroy it is seen
from the fact that the crop is still produced in Nebraska farmers, who are still
experimenting with sugar-beets. The area
of land planted in the examples given
varied from three and a half acres to 455
acres, and the product ranged from 16
tons to 3,420 tons. In every case a profit is shown. The man who planted four
acres realized 355 after paying all ex-

tons to 3,420 tons. In every case a profit is shown. The man who planted four acres realized 556 after paying all expenses, while the planter of 455 acres male \$11,955 clear. The farmers in California and Utah have also gone extensively into raising beets, and proved that with proper encouragement, an almost unlimited crop can be produced. In 1857 only 600,000 pounds of beet-sugar were produced in the United States, but in 1935, the last year in which a government bounty was paid, 45,48,797 pounds were produced. This was practically all produced in three States, but with a large number of States engaged in the industry, the amount could be increased indefinitely.

The area adapted to the growth of the sugar-beet is much more extensive than generally known. Professor Wiley, chief of the Division of Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture, has shown in a recently-published pamphlet, that a belt of territory 200 miles wide, and stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, is, so far as climatic conditions are concerned, adapted to the growth of the sugar-beet. This belt includes most of New York, and Pennvania, the northern part of Ohio and Indiana, much of Michigan and Hinois, nearly all of lows, and the southern part of Minnesota, and so westward to the Pacific coast, where it spreads out and includes much of California and Oregon. Of course, not nearly all the land in this belt is suitable to growing sugar-beets, but large areas are. The area adapted to the growth of the

of course, not hearly all the land it this belt is suitable to growing sugar-beets, but large areas are.

This country is importing about \$130,-62,000 worth of sugar a year, a part of which is the product of the beet. Germany produced last year 1,589,582 tons of beet-sugar, worth about \$86,489,269. The crop will undoubtedly be much larger this year, as better prices are expected. Other European countries are largely interested in the industry. As the United States is the greatest consumer of sugar of any country in the world, and has the most land adapted to producing the article, it would seem to be wise to encourage in every reasonable way the growth of the sugar-beet, so that a home supply will be guaranteed, and the money now sent out the country be kept here.

Warehouse and Cotton Burned. MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 2.- A special to the Advertiser from Opelika, Ala., says: The warehouse of Opelika Com-press, No. 2, and 509 bases of cotton, were burned to-night. Loss fully covered by

Memorial-Day in Lexington. LEXINGTON. VA., June 2.—Memorial-Day was observed to-day by the closing of stores and the decoration of the graves of the Confederate leaders—Lee and Jackson—and the graves of the other Con-federate dead.

Rig Cotton-Mill in Canada. MONTREAL, QUEBEC. June 2.—It is announced that the Montmorency Cotton Company will erect a large mill at Drum-mondwille to contain 1,000 looms and em-ploy in the neighborhood of 1,500 hands.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be

A NAUTICAL WONDER.

A BOAT IT IS CLAIMED WILL MAKE FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

IMPELLED BY A GASOLINE MOTOR.

Its Inventor Is F. J. L. Lowe-Nineteen Models Made Before One Was Adopted-C. J. F. Fluidt Will Command-Queer Propeller.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, May 29.-There is now being constructed at the works of the

ments concerning this new craft, because | Assembly Hall of Midway building. ments concerning this new craft, because her projectors say they prefer that she shall tell her own story, and that they will begin to talk when she begins to break records. No effort at secrecy is being made by her constructors, and any one who wishes can walk in and see her, provided he can command the courtesy which offers the only avenue by which visitors can enter an institution of this kind

kind.

She will make her maiden effort about the 16th of June, provided no accidents occur. Then, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her peak, the little craft will endeavor to show all creation a clean

NEWPORT NEWS GAS QUESTION.

A Heated Discussion-Left in Disgust.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 2.-(Spe-Morgan Iron Company, at the foot of east Ninth street and the East river, what, it is claimed, will be the fastest boat that ever was conceived. It is a diminutive craft, for it will be only 67 feet long, 61-2 feet. The total distance from the keel to the deck will be 12 feet. The total distance from the pliot-house will rise four franchises. Mr. W. J. Payne, of pliot-house will rise four feet higher.

The inventor of this marine wonder is F. J. L. Lowe. She will be commanded.

The graduating exercises of the Albermark described for nearly four nearly of the important metal schedule. The important m

great crowd was present, and the ad-dress was delivered by Dr. P. B. Bar-ringer, chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. In some respects his remarks were very striking.

The certificates of distinction and promotion were awarded by Professor W H. Cook, after which the address to the was delivered by Mr. John S Patton. Diplomas were awarded as fol-

Graduates in English Course-Mary Howard, Mollie Maddex, Sadle San-dridge, Charles Brooke, and William Scott.

Graduates in Business Cour Eugene Sinclair and Willie Eubank. Full Graduates-Hattle Bibb, Hattle Wingfield, Minnie Sandridge, and Sarah

Grady. Miss Minnie Sandridge read a graduating essay on the subject "To Have Struggled Is Honorable."

The graduating exercises of the Albe-

THE FEDERALSENATE

DEMOCRATS GET THROUGH ONE TARIFF BILL AMENDMENT.

CAROLINA DISPENSARY.

Tillman Asks Inquiry Into Rights of His State-Treasury Reserve and Rond Retirement-Duty on Cotton

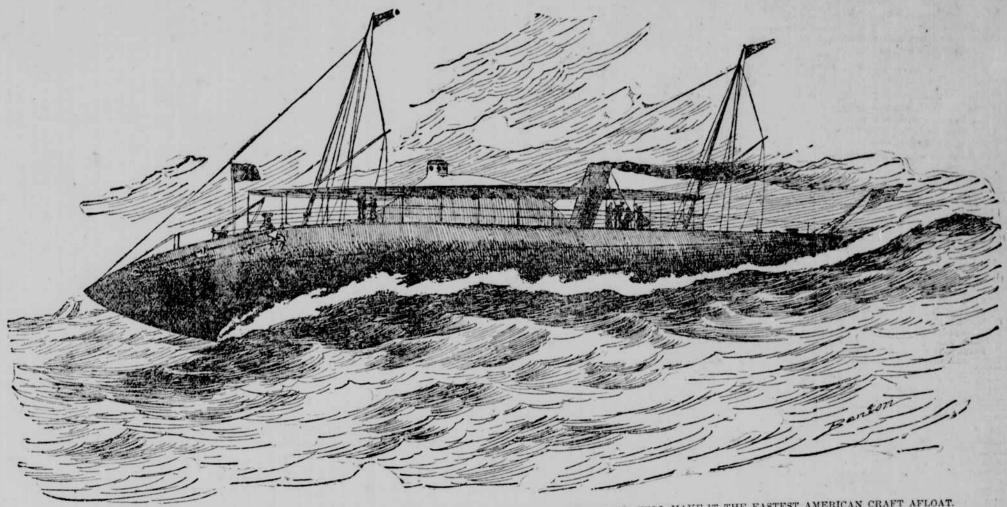
WASHINGTON, June 2.-The Senate made greater progress on the tariff bill to-day than in any day since the debate opened, completing more than half of

North receive free binding twine, while the cotton ties of the Souih were taied?

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, called on the committee to explain the distinction between the wheat-growers of the North and the cotton-growers of the Souih. There was no response, and Mr. Vest offered an amendment to strike out ties from the dutiable list. The amendment was defeated, and the paragraph was agreed to as reported. On the Vest amendment on cotton ties, Messrs. Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Deboe, of Kentucky, were the only men from southern sections voting in the aegative. Messrs. Harris, of Kansas; Helifeld, and Kyle voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Messrs, Jones, of Nevada, and Stewart, with the Republicana, in the negative.

n the negative. At 5:20, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned. The House was not in session to-day.

An Honor to Richmond.



NEW YORK'S STRANGE BOAT-ITS NEW SCREW AND PECULIAR SHAPE, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL MAKE IT THE FASTEST AMERICAN CRAFT AFLOAT.

pivoted together at one end, a semi-circular slice being taken out of one shell, close to the pivot. The two halves of the shell are placed almost end for end. These apparent clum shells are really two steel plates, and experiment has shown test they cut the water with the least resistance offered by any propetier ever made. The care which has been taken in the selection of the very best idea is shown by the rejection of forty-nine propellers before Mr. Lowe accepted this one. The width of the propeller is three feet. It strikes the water at the base and then at the 109. its locomotion being much after fashion of the swimming of a do In fact, the whole boat is the teverse of

the ordinary methods, as it goes through rather than over, the seas. Sixty-seven feet from stem to keelsor does not give much room, certainly not enough to swing the traditional cat. Yet the saloon of this little craft is 13 fee long and 41-2 wide. There are three state-rooms, quite roomy affairs, too, as state-rooms go, very comfortably fitted up, according to the plans. There are bunks beside these, in which the mem-bers of the crew of five will sleep, if they At a pinch, the boat can accomwith. At a pinch, the boat can accom-modate thirty persons. Her kitchen is a tiny affair, very like the oid-fashloned cook's gailey that is perched on the main deck of a vessel. The angine-room

is also on the Liliputian order, for the motor does not require a deal of room. The motive power of the vessel is de-rived from gasoline. This is another in-stance where the ordinary methods are reversed. Most people suppose that gas-oline is an exceedingly dangerous ex-plosive, and that to explode it is one of the easiest things in the world. The exthe danger resulting from a possible ex-plesion in gasoline is confined to a cer-tain portion of the vessel, right near the engine, whereas, if electricity was the source of power, the whole vessel might be disabled in a manner the cause of which it would be difficult to ascertain. Mr. Lowe has been studying this pro-blem of speed for a good many years. In fact, he made nineteen models of the invention before he found one which he considered acceptable. He holds there is no mystery about the craft whatever, but that it simply represents the practical application of a scientific principle. The whateback represents one type, the submarine craft another; the most modern steamships another. Mr. Lowe has had the benefit of all the ideas had the benefit of all the ideas grouped in these three classes. After long stury, he became of the opinion that the inventor of the whaleback had come nearer to the real principle sought in navigation than any one else. The great drawback to a nigh rate of speed by vessels has been the resistance offered to the water. Instead of utilizing the to the water. Instead of utilizing the movement of the ocean or of takes and rivers as a means of acce erating speed, ship-builders have been forced to consider how much they could lessen the

As a careful study of the accompanying picture will indicate, Mr. Lowe has given ample evidence of his partiality to the whaleback. And yet there is a decided difference. The bow of Mr. Lowe's vessel is a trifle sharper than that of a whaleback. There is more of a slope, upper and lower, to a centrifugal point, than in the whaleback. The craft is so conthe whaleback. The craft is so constructed that the seas will not make her turn turtle, should she get in the trough thereof. Her peculiar shape is such that great waves would slide over her instead of breaking against her. She would not feel at any time that sudden steppage and check that the ordinary vessel encounters when she meets head seas. The chances are, the experts say, that Mr. Lowe's craft, so far without a name, is going to be a world beater and break all records. There have been no startling announce-

resistance caused to a vessel.

Shaped. The dwellers about the Great Lakes who are familiar with the whale-back type of boat will at once notice the resemblance. She is very like, so far as her hull is concerned, the Christopher Columbus, the giant whaleback steamer which, during the Columbian Exposition, carried thousands of persons to and fro between Jackson Park and the foot of Van Buren street, in Chicago.

Her propellier looks not unlike a clam shell, the two haives of which are

said he objected to such language, as he was not a fakir or a bunco steerer, and

The president put an end to the diffithe president put the culty by telling Mr. Catlin he would be given an opportunity to reply.

In his closing remarks Mr. Bickford disclaimed any intention of casting aspersion on the gentleman from Richmond, and his explanation was received by them with satisfaction.

This franchise was referred back to the Ordinance Committee, after which the question of the franchise of the Newport News Gas Company came up. Mr. C and Attorney Regester addressed Mr. Catlin body, making a strong argument for the measure. It became evident that the Council would not grant an exclusive franchise, and the representatives an-nounced their willingness to accept it with that feature eliminated; but when an amendment was adopted by one ma-jority requiring the company to pay the city 3 per cent. of the gross receipts, Messrs, Catlin and Regester picked up their hats and left the chamber in disgust. This ended the discussion, and the Counell adjourned to hold a special meeting

Snall the City Council reverse Richmond's established policy and give the perts who have been working with Mr.
Lowe find that a boat propelled by power emanating from gasoline is not as likely to be the victim of accident as if electricity was utilized. It is held that crush the home company and put up

That's the question for the City Council

POISON IN THE COFFEE.

Narrow Escape from Death of a Young Farmer.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., June 2 .-(Special.)-Mr. John Askew, a young man of this community, who is this year farming near Enfield, narrowly escaped death by poisoning a few nights ago. He lives alone on his farm, except for the colored laborers. He left instructions for his cook to leave his supper on the stove, as he would not get in that evening as early as usual. When he came and began eating his supper he When he found that his coffee did not taste well.
He threw away the first cupful and
supped again. It was still bitter. He
was soon taken violently sick, and had to send for a physician. He did not drink enough of it to kill him. Ratpoison was found in the coffee-pot, Mr. Askew had had some words some time before with one of his laborers, and there was also some unpleasantness be-tween the same laborer and the cook. The impression is that there was an attempt to poison either Mr. Askew or his

News comes from Cary that Mrs. B. O. Savage died there Sunday. She was for many years a resident of Scotland Neck. and moved away from here some three

years ago.

A colored man was killed by the train at Tarboro' yesterday. He was walking on flat- or freight-cars and fell between them and was crushed to death.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, School Commencements-The Graduates-The Recent Disaster.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 2.-(Special.)-The public high school commencement occurred last evening in the

MR. CALHOUN RESERVED. Importance of His Mission Exagge-

rated. HABANA, via KEY WEST, June 2 .-Mr Calboun, the Americal spe missioner to watch the Ruiz investiga-Re- | tion, maintains a strict reserve as to his opinion of the case, and says that the cannot be made known except through gentlemen come to you as a construct of many the first backwoods village, sprung up in a single night and ask for an exclusive stated that his own mission here has not the importance given to it in some sections of the American press, which greatly exaggerate the actual condition of Cuban affairs. Mr. Calhoun says it is very difficult for him to form an opin ion as to the real conditions in the island, owing to the contradictory reports

made by both sides. Near Captain-General Weyler's west ern trocha, two Spanish battalions, m's taking each other for insurgents, fell afoul of each other near the Balbin ranch and had a hot engagement, lasting ten minutes, and resulted in a loss of ning killed and thirteen wounded.

BRIGHT OCCASION. The Commencement at Pantops

The beginning of June brings the end of their work to the Pantops boys. The large school hall was brilliantly decorated by the fair guests of a "house party" to celebrate the occasion. The audience was distinguished and appreciative, many of the students' friends being from a distance-from Washington and Florida, from Virginia and St. Louis, and even from the Golden Gate.

A large number of certificates were delivered, and a number of medals. The medallists were as follows:
Silver Scholarship Medals—J. K. Davis,
W. Liggett, Jr., and E. S. Morton.
Gold Scholarship Medal—J. W. John-

Son.
Silver Conduct Medals—J. C. Henley,
Jr., and C. B. Moore.
One-Year Gold Conduct Medals—T. B.
Blake, Jr., J. D. Burrall, P. Cochran, J.
K. Dayls, P. C. Duffose, W. H. Duffose,
G. B. Graves, C. P. McCue, E. S. Morton,
S. M. Stone, H. A. Wise, and W. Liggett,
Jr.

S. M. Stone, H. A. Wise, and W. Liggett, Jr.,

Two-Year Gold Conduct Medals—H. C. Grant, J. W. Johnson, and E. G. Melver, Honor ribbons, first and second prizes, were given for eighteen athletic "events, and a handsome medal to Mr. T. B. Elake, Jr., of St. Louis, as the best "allaround" athlete.

The six declaimers received enthusiastic applause. They acquitted themselves admirably. They were as follows: Declamation, J. W. Johnson, Alabama, "Truth, the Greatest Blessing of Man"; C. B. Moore, Arkansas, "What Makes a Hero?"; Charles A. Conklin, Georgia, "Socrates Snooks"; Thomas B. Blake, Jr., Missouri, "Calus Marius to the Romans, on the Objection to Making Him General", William A. Calvert, Louistana, "The Wrong Ashes"; Ernest S. Morton, North Carolina, "Scipto to His Army."

The pretty hall, fragrant with abundant nowers; the handsome young marshals, with their gay butons and fluttering ribbons, and stately evolutions; the smiles and bright eyes of charming girls; the inspiring music of the band, made a memorable scene. rable scene.

A New Woman. (New York Sun.)

(New York Sun.)

She's up to date, and strictly new;
And yet she's not affame with zeal;
She wears no skirt that's sewn in two,
She is not skilled to ride a wheel,
Her sex's wrongs she does not feel;
No public scheme her thoughts pursue;
And yet, the fact I can't conceal,
She's very new.

Her soul's ideals are scant and few,
Yet not by man is she controlled;
And though her eyes are deeply blue,
No occult force her glances hold.
She cares not for the days of old,
Nor does the future charm her view;
She does not work for fame nor gold,
And yet she's new.

All homage at her shrine is due;
Her claim no mortal dares to scorn;
She from the Infinite takes her cue;
She's fresh as earth's primeval morn.
She faces life with powers unworn;
For, now to prove my statements true,
It's scarce one moon since she was born
You see, she's new.

Old papers for sule at 25c. a hundred at

by Captain C. J. F. Fluidt. Mr. Lowe claims that the beat will make forty miles an hour, although this is doubted by experts. The truth of the matter will be known, however, the middle of next month, for then the test of speed will be made. As the accompanying illustration indicates, the little craft is odily shaped. The dwellers about the Great Lakes who are familiar with the whale-back type of boat will at once notice the recombence. They have company of the company the company the more movement. They have considered to anvils, on place to-day from Christ church, the recombence of the company. There were several passages at-arms during the meeting between the representatives of the company in the resting place to-day from Christ church, the recombence of the company. There were several passages at-arms during the meeting between the representatives of the company at the condition of Mr. Alonzo Gooch, one which is exception related to anvils, on place to-day from Christ church, the recombence of the committee rate from 2 to 13-4 cents which Mr. Vest secured a reduction of which Mr. Vest secured a reduction of the committee rate from 2 to 13-4 cents place to day from Christ church, the recombence of the market will be the committee rate from 2 to 13-4 cents place to day from Christ church, the recombence of the market will be the committee rate from 2 to 13-4 cents place to day from Christ church, the recombence of the market will be the committee rate from 2 to 13-4 cents place to day from Christ church, the resting place to-day from Christ church, the resting the committee rate from 2 to 13-4 cents which Mr. Ves

United States declared, in the case of Leisy vs. Hardin, that no State had the right to prohibit the sale of liquor within its own borders in original packages, upon the ground that it was an interference with interstate commerce; and
"Whereas, in order to give relief to
the people of lowe, Congress passed hat is known as the Wilson law (the

Whison law is then quoted); and
"Whereas, under the authority therein
granted the State of South Carolina, in
December, 1882, passed the dispensary
law, under which provision is made for the sale of liquor by State officers, un-der strict restrictions and rules; and, "Whereas, under this system, experience has shown that the cause of tem-perance has been advanced, and the good order and quiet of the State have been promoted, there being now less than 109

dispensaries, in place of upwards of 8:0 bar-rooms in 1892; and, "JUDICIAL LEGISLATION." "Whereas, a circuit judge of the United States Court, by judicial legislation in a recent decision, has repealed the act of Congress above recited, as far s South Carolina is concerned,

requiring that State to reopen the bar-rooms, or allow the free and unlimited sale of liquor in original packages; there-"Resolved, That the Judiciary Commit-e of the Senate be instructed to consider what legislation, if any, is necessary to restore to South Carolina the right granted by the act of August 8, 1890, to control the sale of alcoholic liquors within its own borders, in-its own

way, in common with other States of this Union." Mr. Tillman spoke briefly in support of the resolution, saying the public impression that the dispensary law was a money-making device was erroneous, and that it had accomplished much good in

regulating the liquor traffic.

Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, felt that the Senate should not be committed to the lengthy preamble, reciting the effect of the law, etc. Mr. Tillman modified the preamble so as to avoid the term, "judicial legislation." in characterizing the recent decision, and substituting "judi-

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, proposed a substitute, omitting all the preamble, and simply directing the Judiciary Committee to consider and report, by bill or other-wise, what legislation, if any, is neceswise, what legislation, if any, is heres-sary to carry out the statute of 18.0, re-lating to commerce between the States. Mr. Tillman accepted the substitute, and it was agreed to.

RETIREMENT OF BONDS. Mr. Stewart (Populist), of Nevada, pre-ceded the tariff debate by offering an amendment proposing the maintenance of a treasury reserve of \$125,000,000 and the retirement of bonds out of any surplus above \$125,000,000. Mr. Stewart stated that a previous amendment offered by him might lead to injecting the silver question into the tariff debate, so that he preferred to strip the question of everything beyond a regulation of the

treasury reserve.

The consideration of the tariff bill be The consideration of the tarint bul began with Schedule C, relating to metals and manufactures of metals. The first paragraph, on iron-ore, etc., went over, at the request of Mr. Quay. The paragraphs on igon in pigs and on bar-iron were the same in the House and Senate bills. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, took occasion, however, to make a statement to show the absurdity, he said, of keening show the absurdity, he said, of keeping up the taxes on these products, when the American producer had absolute control of the market and shipped large quanti-

A discussion arose on paragraph 125, relating to hoop, band, and scroll-iron, including the bands used in baling cot-COTTON TIES.

Mr. Vest pointed out that the McKinley rate was 11-2 cents; that the Wilsonbill made cotton ties free, and that the
Senate bill now proposed to make the
rate 7-10 cents per pound. Cotton was
so depressed that the restoration of duty
was not warranted, Mr. Vest said.
Mr. Mills. of Texas, also opposed the
rate, saying it was equivalent to 10
cents a bale on cotton, or \$20,000 on a
cotton crop of 9,000,000 bales. Why was
this distinction made between the North
and the South? he asked. Why did the

in behalf of the women which we coldially communed.

The Ladles' Auxiliary of Pickett Camp. Confederate Veterans, proposes to raise money to found a "home" for the indigent widows of Confederate veterans. This is a cause which ought to appeal to every southern heart. The monuments to the soldiers will be our shame if we leave the widows who offered this holiest of all "libations at Liberty's shrine" to suffer and die in a poverty and desoiation caused by their noble deand desolation caused by their

The festival in Richmond for this pur-sose, if brought to a successful culmina-ion, will be an honor to the capital of the Confederacy, and ought to have the interest and assistance of good people workwhere.

Sakhalin and Its Coal. (Fortnightly Review.)

Sakhalin and Its Coal.

(Fortnightly Review.)

Sakhalin is, for administrative purposes, divided into three districts—viz.: Korsakovsky Post in the south, Tymovsk in the north, and Alexandrovsky Post on the western coast. The latter, which is situated in the centre of the coal district, is a picturesque, strangling town of about 7,000 inhabitants, consisting almost entirely of officials and convicts. This is the most important penal settlement on the island, contains the largest prison, and is, moreover, the residence of the Governor of Sakhalin, a subordinate of the Governor General of Eastern Siberia. Alexandrovsky is garrisoned by about 1,500 men, and contains large foundries and workshops for convict labor, but most of the prisoners are employed in the adjacent coal mines of Dui. The coal is excellent for steaming purposes, but, owing to the difficulties of transport that at present exist, somewhat dear, and it cannot now be delivered for less than 12 rubles per ton at Vladivostok. The output in 1890 was 2,400,000 tons. Korsakovsky Post, on the south coast, is the next largest settlement, containing about 5,001 convicts, who are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. Although it may seem a paradox, the remaining prisons in the Interior of the island—Dertynskaya, Rykovskaya, and Onor—are not prisons at all, but huge wooden barracks, innocent of boits and bars. Here, also, the work done is solely agricultural.

Prison life on Sakhalin is undoubtedly harder than on the mainland of Siberia, but, on the other hand, the actual confinement is of much shorter duration. There are three classes of prisoners—viz.; (I) Convicts who, having served their time in prison, are free to live in a certain district and earn their own livelihood; (C) convicts confined in prison and compelled to work in the mines, foundries, or at agricultural labor; (G) convicts confined to prison in chains.

Lee Camp's Portrait Gallery.

(For the Dispatch.) Yes, hang them up; but not too high; in their sight we're uncovered stand And look lovingly in the eye Those faithful ones, noble and grand.

High enough are they already.
Uplifted by their glorious deeds;
As true as steel, as stone walls steady.
On foot, caissons, or champing steeds

If more Washingtons there could be, You'd find one on these hallowed walls Scanning the form of R. E. Lee, Whose soul obeyed his mother's calls.

Old Westmoreland originals drew. But Richmond's Westmoreland may well Keep them in mind by portraits true That our bosoms may proudly swell. Gather the warriors 'round Lee-Camp

As they gathered in days of yore; Heroes worthy of gallant sires. Who for them brunt of battle bore.

There Stuart's plume shall wave again, And Stonewall rest in grateful shade; "The Fabian" and Sidney in the train Of Cook, and Maury late displayed. These shall Davis with welcome greet,
With Bragg and Polk, Forrest and
Hood,
Beauregard and Gordon—The meet,
And bright array of those who stood

For sacred rights they held secured By faith to their fathers plights! For these War's horrors they endured; Faith and right their camp-fires lighted

MARRIAGES.

FLETCHER-BURRESS.-Married. at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 23d, by Rev. Mr. Merison, ANNIE E. FLETCHER, of Philadelphia, and E. A. BURRESS, of Richmond, Va.

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